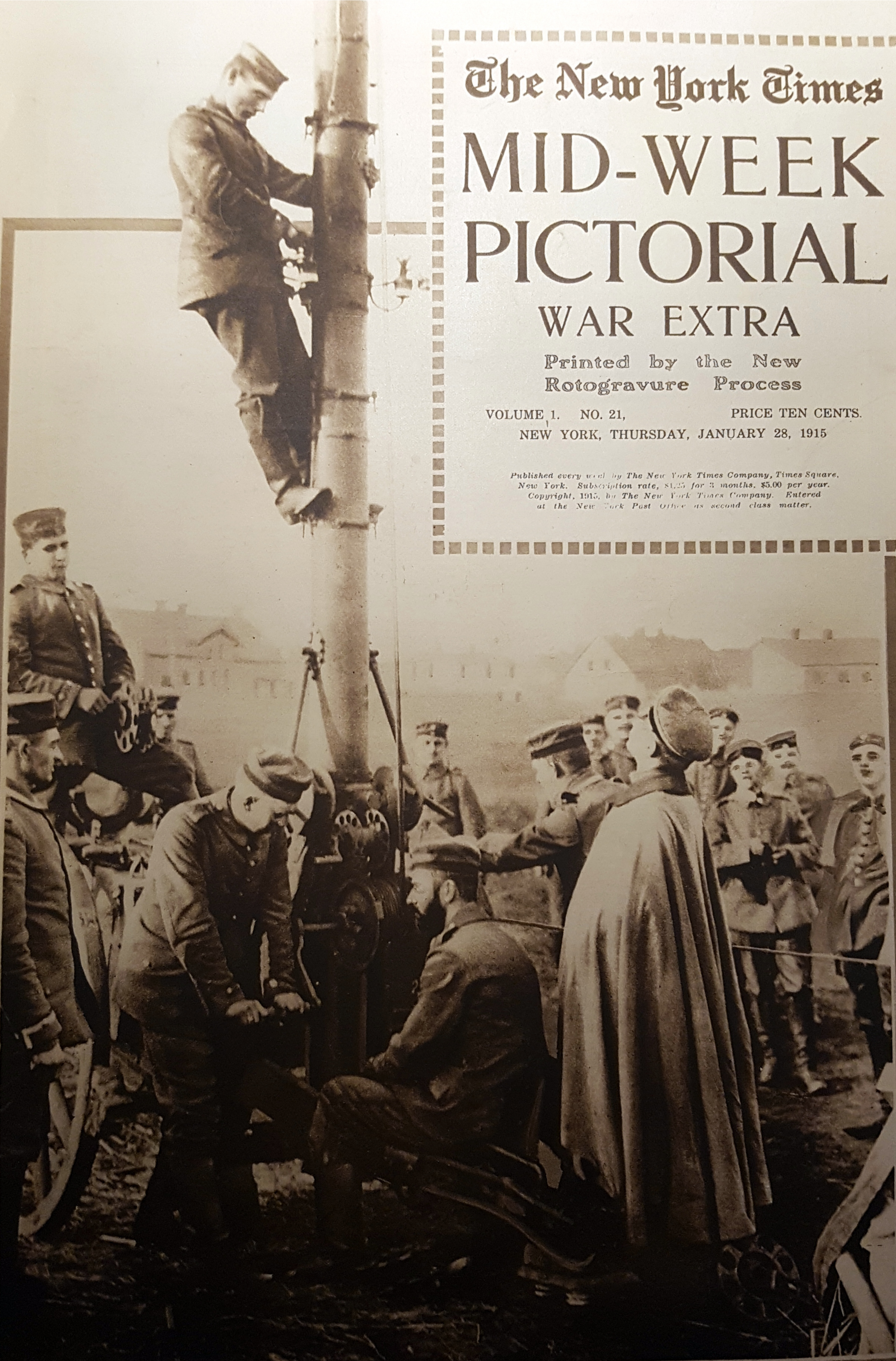




The New York Times MID-WEEK PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA

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ERECTING A PORTABLE TELEPHONE POLE ON THE GERMAN LINES IN RUSSIA.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)

THE WAR SITUATION

Up to and Including January 23, 1915.

THE raid of aircraft on the County of Norfolk on Tuesday night so engaged the general imagination that few people realize what an insignificant military event it was or how much more important were two or three things that almost escaped attention.

One of these was the practical annihilation of the last corps of the Turkish Army that participated in the battle fought in the snow-filled passes of the Caucasus. The Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Corps were the crack ones of the Turkish military establishment. Their invasion of Russia was for the purpose of creating a diversion which would check the Russian onslaught on Bukovina, with its dangerous temptation to Rumania. The brave Turkish soldiers who were engaged in this forlorn hope died, not for Turkey, but for Austria and Germany, and died in vain. The cards were stacked against them; they never had a chance for victory, and but the poorest chance for life.

Route of Eleventh Corps

THE Eleventh Corps did not come up in time to participate in the frightful battle and the murderous rout that took place when the foredoomed Ninth and Tenth Corps made their heroic and hopeless attempt to force their way through the narrow passage of the Caucasus Mountains. It arrived after the tide of victory had set against the Turks and could only save itself by a hasty retreat. That poor salvation was of short duration. The Eleventh Corps was followed and overtaken by the victorious Russians, and it was smashed and almost annihilated.

Again are the Siberians mentioned as contributing greatly to the result. Before the war is over there should be a strong growth of interest in Siberia. Hardly a battle has been fought on the eastern frontier that has not led to some official ebullition of admiration from Petrograd concerning the extraordinary prowess of the Siberian soldiers. It seems, however, that the Caucasian and Turkestan regiments played a leading part in the downfall of the Turkish Army. It is rather curious to reflect, as showing the wide spread of the war, that only one of the divisions mentioned in the official report can be called European, and that that one is only doubtfully so; that the divisions credited with the victory came chiefly from Northern Asia

and Central Asia, and were fighting a Mohammedan foe.

Von Hindenburg kept up his attempt to break through the Russian line to Warsaw, but there was manifest a slackening of energy on both sides, undoubtedly due to the weather. The Germans did, however, make an impression on the Russian line, after hard hand-to-hand fighting with the bayonet on the left bank of the Vistula. While this fighting was going on in Poland the Russians stormed Kirilibaba Pass on the borders of Transylvania. Roads through this pass lead into the heart of Transylvania, and there is no reason to doubt that Russia's object in making the attack was far more political than military, just as the same may be said concerning the Russian invasion of Bukovina. Apparently merely military considerations are being sacrificed to the paramount necessity of forcing Rumania into the war.

The attempt at a counter-demonstration against Serbia seems to hang fire. It is said that this is due to the retirement of Count von Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is reputed to have been the author of the plan. As it stands today, Serbia is not only untamed, but defiant, and is not even being challenged.

Count von Berchtold's retirement was followed by anti-war demonstrations in Vienna, which went to the extent of an effort to erect barricades in the streets. The mob was dispersed by cavalry.

In the east the war is gradually assuming the same complexion that it has in the west. It is becoming a trench war. This does not apply to the situation in

the south, where titanic warfare still goes on; but in Poland the war is beginning to take on a family resemblance to that in France and Flanders. In Percival Gibbon's remarkable dispatch from Zyrardow, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Wednesday, he gives us a startling picture of what this trench warfare really means:

"The parapet of their trench is only thirty-five paces from the Russian parapet, and the men, crouching behind their shelter, can hear the voices of their enemies. None dare lift head or hand to even the loopholes on the breastworks, since the worst shot in the world can send bullet after bullet through any loophole at that distance. The Russians are able to throw hand grenades, with which their trenches are supplied, clear into the German trenches, while the German shelling has had to cease since their own men are in equal danger from any shell aimed at the Russian trenches."

French Defeat at Soissons

THE biggest German success announced during the week was the defeat of the French at Soissons. It was not only a successful feat of arms, but one involving great daring and brilliant execution. The Associated Press correspondent says that he counted in some places as many as five successive lines of permanent French trenches, each with its entanglement of barbed wire supported on iron posts, which were screwed into the ground; and he adds that while pioneers might cut their way through the first entanglement before the general attack, the others would have to make their advance across the exposed positions under fire.

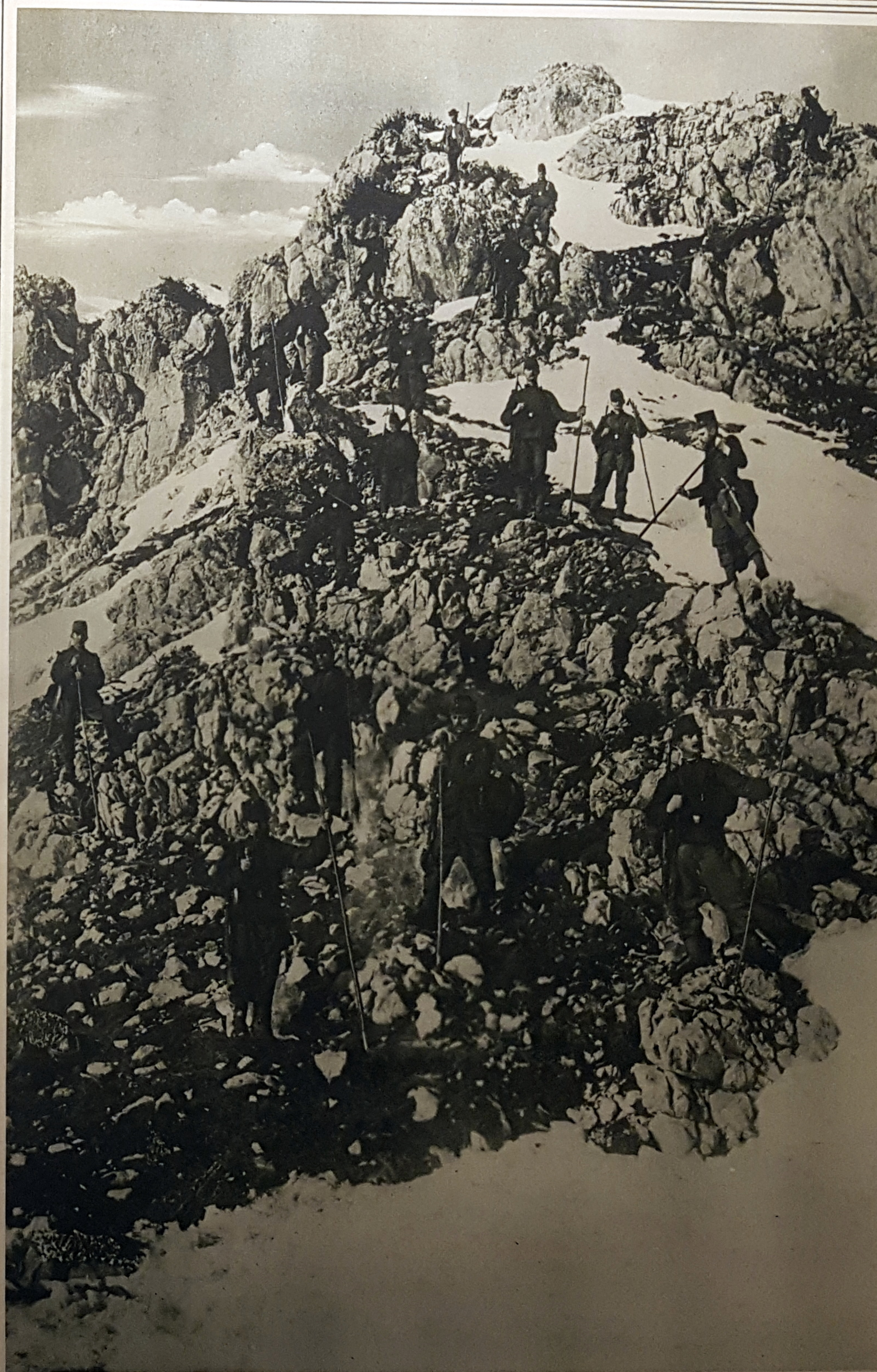
Von Kluck's men, however, carried trench after trench on Jan. 13 and drove the French from the plateau. By the following day they had cleared them from the valley and driven them across the Aisne.

For some reason they have not followed up this victory, but it is probable that too much significance is attached to that fact by the English newspapers. The German view is adequately expressed in the comment of the Frankfurter Zeitung:

"Our troops have been fortunate in winning a great victory. They have declared that they found more than 5,000 French dead, and did not count them all. What is Steinbach, what is Vermelles, or Perthes compared with this great victory? These, now that the Soissons victory has been won, count for nothing."

Italy Before the Earthquake.

THE earthquakes which recently devastated Italy have affected some of her most beautiful regions. It is a land girt by painted mountains and dotted with rich farms; a land of ancient villages, picturesquely posed. On page eleven and succeeding pages are shown photographs of this beautiful region as it looked before the disaster.



AN AUSTRIAN PATROL IN THE HIGH PASSES OF THE CARPATHIANS
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS OF THE FORMIDABLE AT LYME REGIS.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



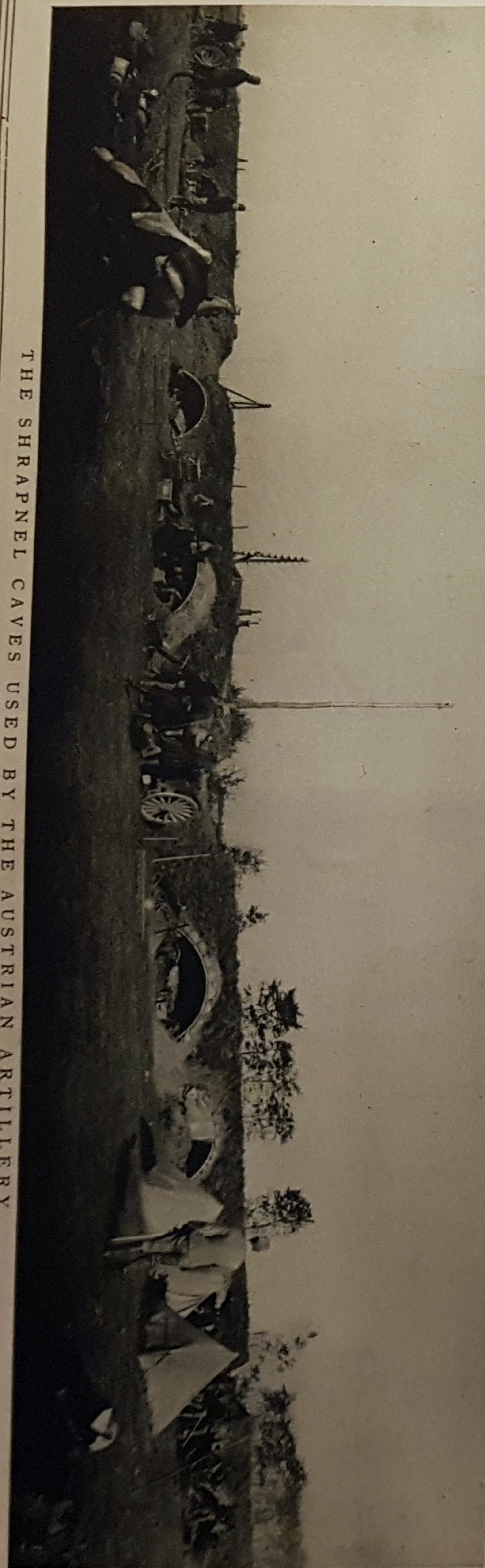
GERMAN SKIRMISHERS ADVANCING CAUTIOUSLY THROUGH A WOODED SECTION IN THE WEST.
(Photo from Brown Brothers.)



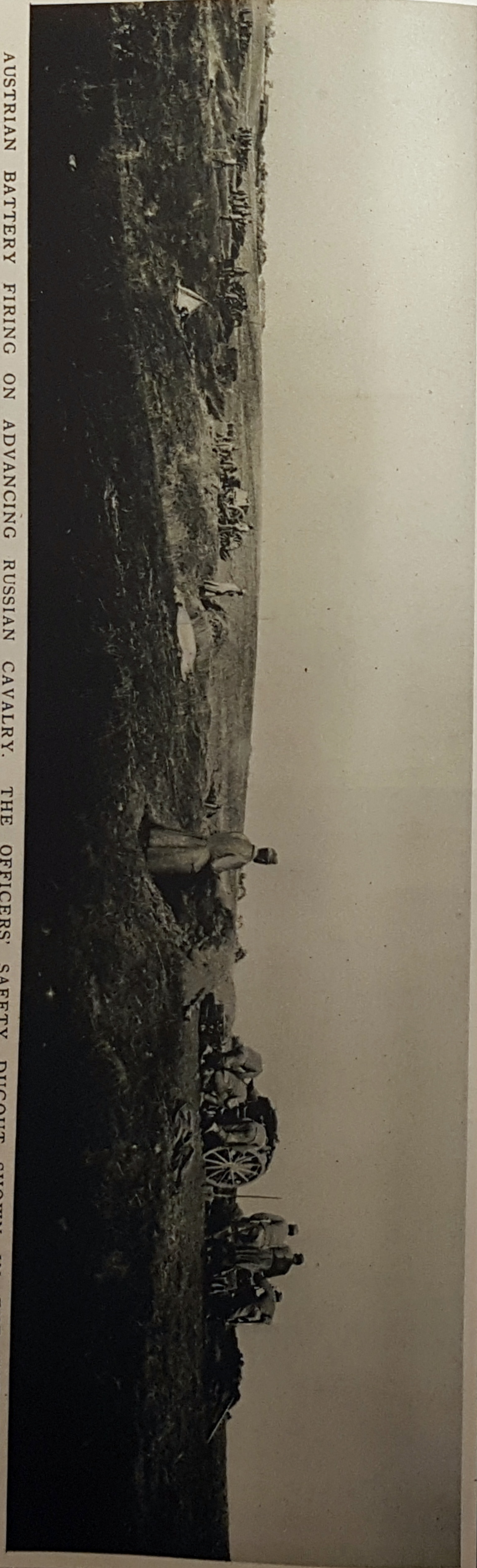
GERMAN PIONEERS REBUILDING A BRIDGE IN POLAND WHICH THE GERMANS HAD DESTROYED IN THEIR PREVIOUS CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE RUSSIANS.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



TEMPORARY BARRACKS CONSTRUCTED BY GERMAN ENGINEERS IN NORTHERN FRANCE.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



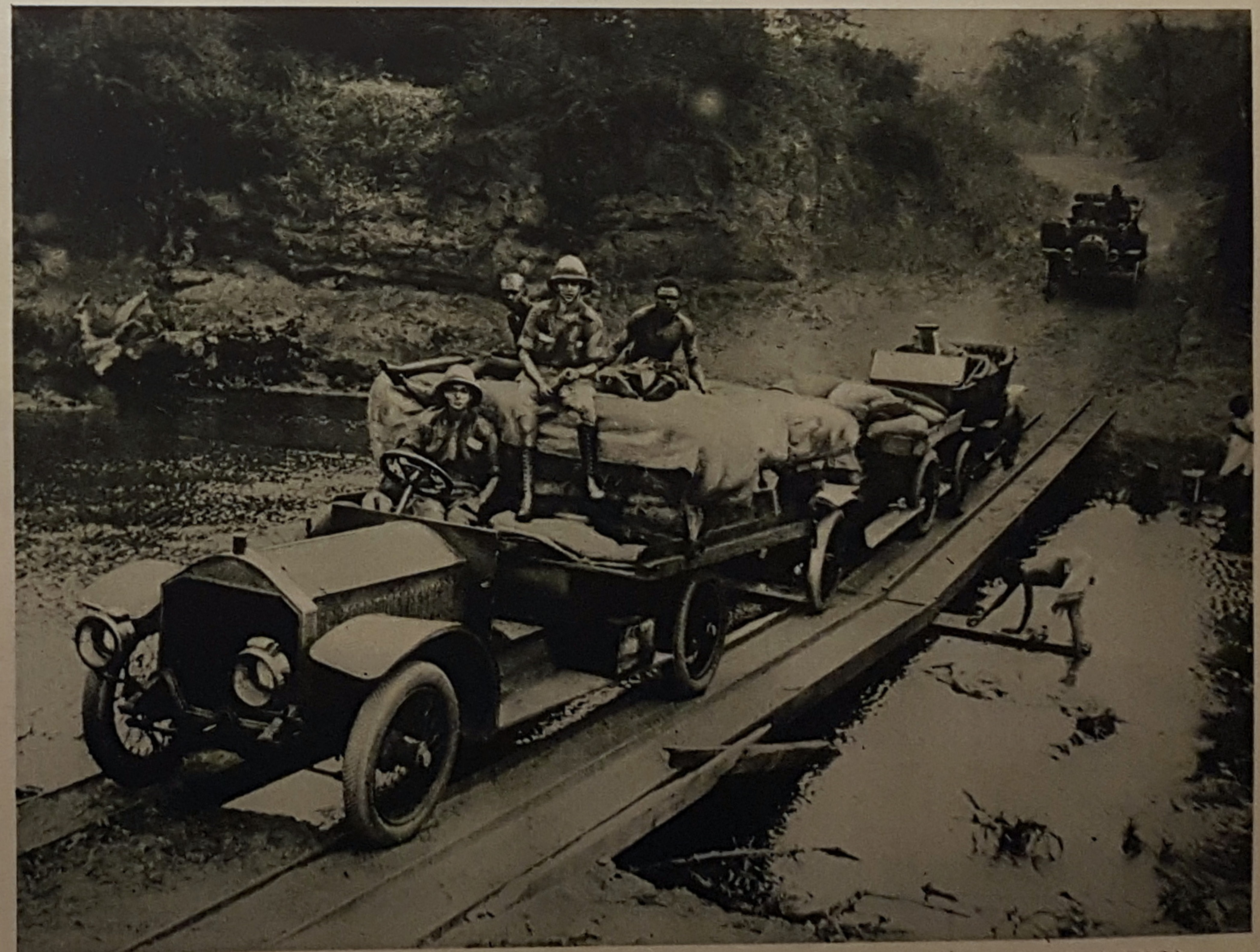
AUSTRIAN BATTERY FIRING ON ADVANCING RUSSIAN CAVALRY. THE OFFICERS' SAFETY DUGOUT SHOWN IN THE FOREGROUND



THE SHRAPNEL CAVES USED BY THE AUSTRIAN ARTILLERY
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



GERMAN ARTILLERY IN ACTION ON THE SNOW-COVERED BATTLEFIELD NEAR GUMBINNEN IN EAST PRUSSIA
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



BRITISH MILITARY TRANSPORT CROSSING A RIVER IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA



GERMANS EXAMINING MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION CAPTURED FROM THE RUSSIANS IN POLAND.
(Photo from Paul Thompson)



THE FRUIT MARKET AT URUMIAH, THE RICHEST CITY OF PERSIA, OCCUPIED BY THE
TURKS IN THEIR CAMPAIGN AGAINST RUSSIA.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



GEN. DE CURIÈRES DE CASTELNAU,
One of the Greatest of the French Commanders and a Member of the General Staff.
(Photo from Rogers.)



CONFERRING THE IRON CROSS UPON THE GERMAN HEROES OF THE FIRST ENGAGEMENT AT SOISSONS



BIG SERBIAN GUNS BEING HAULED INTO POSITION BY OXEN
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



GERMAN SOLDIERS BEING TAUGHT THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

LANDS RENT BY EARTHQUAKE

Photographs of the Cities and Villages Affected by the Recent Disaster in Italy.

THE photographs reproduced on this and following pages show how the beautiful hills and plains and villages of Italy, which were devastated recently by earthquakes, looked before the great catastrophe. The regions principally affected are Lazio, in which is the Province and City of Rome, and Abruzzo, which contains the Provinces of Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, and Teramo. These form a belt across Central Italy.

In the Abruzzi and Umbria, the Apennines, which form the backbone of the peninsula, are broken up into innumerable hills, on which once stood Latin and, later, mediaeval towns, while between lay fertile fields. The territory is the great farming district of Italy.

But these towns—for example, Avezzano and Sora, with their small

populations of 10,000 and 6,000, respectively—were not like towns of similar populations in America but hamlets of stone dwellings built on ancient sites, often with the material of ancient mansions, and presenting the appearance of crowded, miniature cities. That is why in this congestion of lives and dwellings the shock proved so fatal.

There has never been established any connection between the earthquakes which have been felt in this part of Italy and those further south which are obviously due to volcanic convulsions. In this instance the local seismographs gave no signals of volcanic activity. This fact has revived the theory that these earthquakes—notably the present and

those of 1634, 1703, and 1706—were due to the "aqua perse," or lost water.

There are, although to what extent has never been known, subterranean rivers flowing under Lazio and the Abruzzo. Where these waters come from and whither they flow has never been learned.

It is believed that in working their way through the chalk and clay strata, they have formed subterranean canyons whose sides, from time to time, collapse, thus causing the earthquakes by vibrations along the volcanic stratum.



A VIEW OF SORA, A TOWN OF FOURTEEN THOUSAND INHABITANTS, WHERE REPEATED SHOCKS DID GREAT DAMAGE AND KILLED OVER FIVE HUNDRED.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



A PANORAMA OF THE VALLEY OF THE SANGRO, BETWEEN PESCIASSEROLI AND OPI.
This Is the Heart of the Earthquake Area Between Sora and Sulmona.



The Beautiful Column of Marcus Aurelius, Slightly Damaged by the Earthquake in the City of Rome.
(Photo from Associated Press Army.)



A STREET SCENE IN AVEZZANO, WHERE TEN THOUSAND LIVES WERE LOST AND THE CITY TOTALLY DESTROYED.



A Theatre in Roccaraso, Built in 1698. This Town is About Twenty Miles East of Sora, Where Many Shocks Were Felt.



A VIEW OF LAKE FUCINO IN THE CENTRE OF THE EARTHQUAKE ZONE.



THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF AVEZZANO SEEN FROM THE SQUARE



A Mountain Stream in Capistrello, About Five Miles South of Avezzano.



The Famous Villa d'Este in Tivoli, on the Western Edge of the Earthquake. (Photo from International News Service.)



A PANORAMA OF CELANO, WHERE FIVE THOUSAND LIVES WERE LOST.



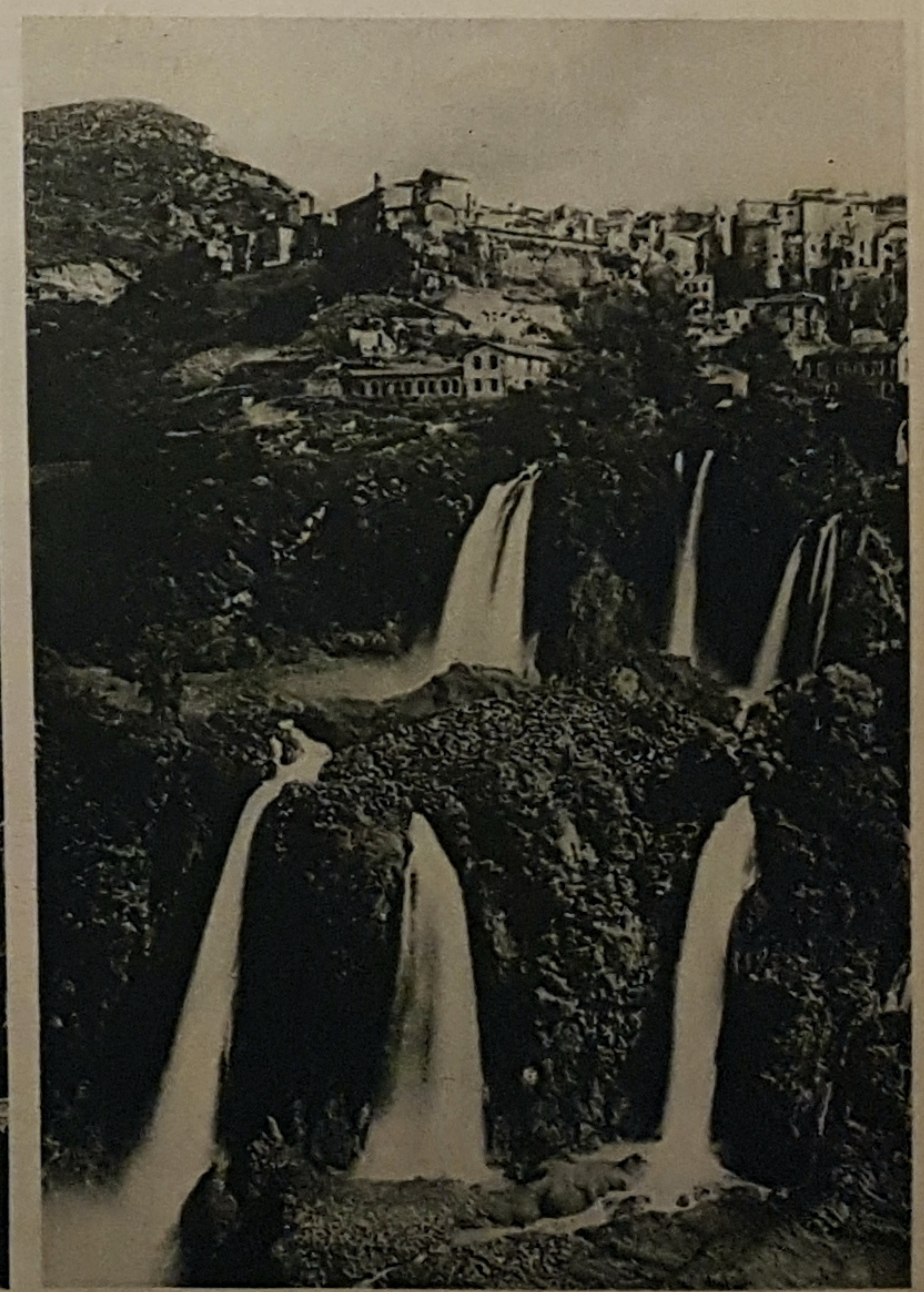
A STREET SCENE IN CERCHIO NEAR CELANO.



THE CATHEDRAL AT AVEZZANO TOTALLY DESTROYED.



The Church of the Annunciation at Sulmona, Where the Damage and Loss of Life Were Severe. (Photos from International News Service.)



A View of Tivoli Showing the Springs. In Many Places the Hidden Streams Have Been Diverted by the Earthquake. (Photo from George Grantham Bain.)



THE LUXURY OF A HAIR CUT UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS IN POLAND



LANDSTURM TROOPS DECORATING A CHRISTMAS TREE BEFORE A RAILWAY SENTINEL'S HUT IN POLAND



GERMAN CYCLE CORPS READY TO ADVANCE FROM TREMPEN, NEAR DARKEHMEN, IN EAST PRUSSIA
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



The Famous Barracks at Tipperary, Which Were Originally Intended for Hongkong, but the Plans Were Accidentally Exchanged.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



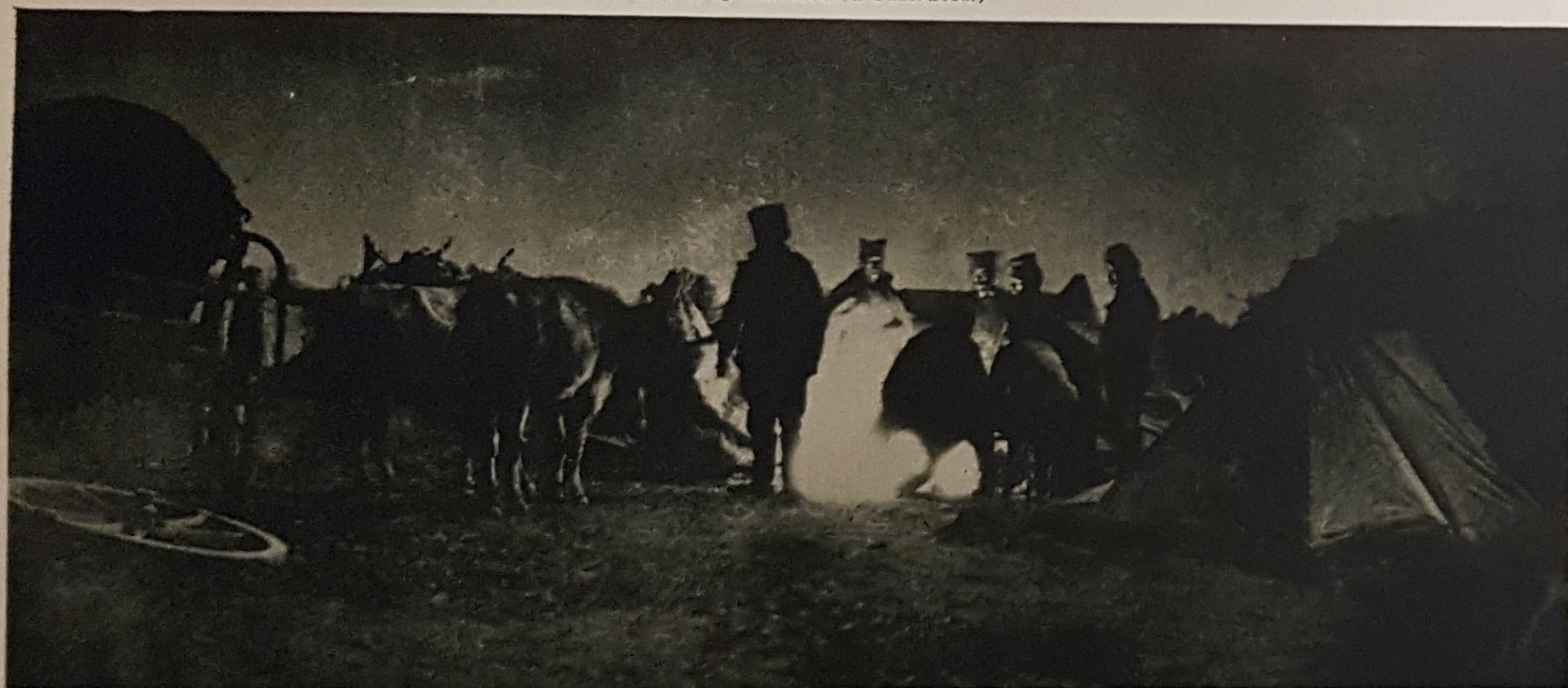
HORSES DRAGGING A STALLED ARMY AUTOMOBILE OUT OF A MUD HOLE IN HUNGARY.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



A LEISURE MOMENT WITH THE GERMANS IN AN UNDERGROUND SHELTER.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



THE SERBIANS IN ACTION AGAINST THE AUSTRIANS
(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)



A NIGHT SCENE AROUND THE CAMPFIRES OF THE SERBIAN ARMY
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



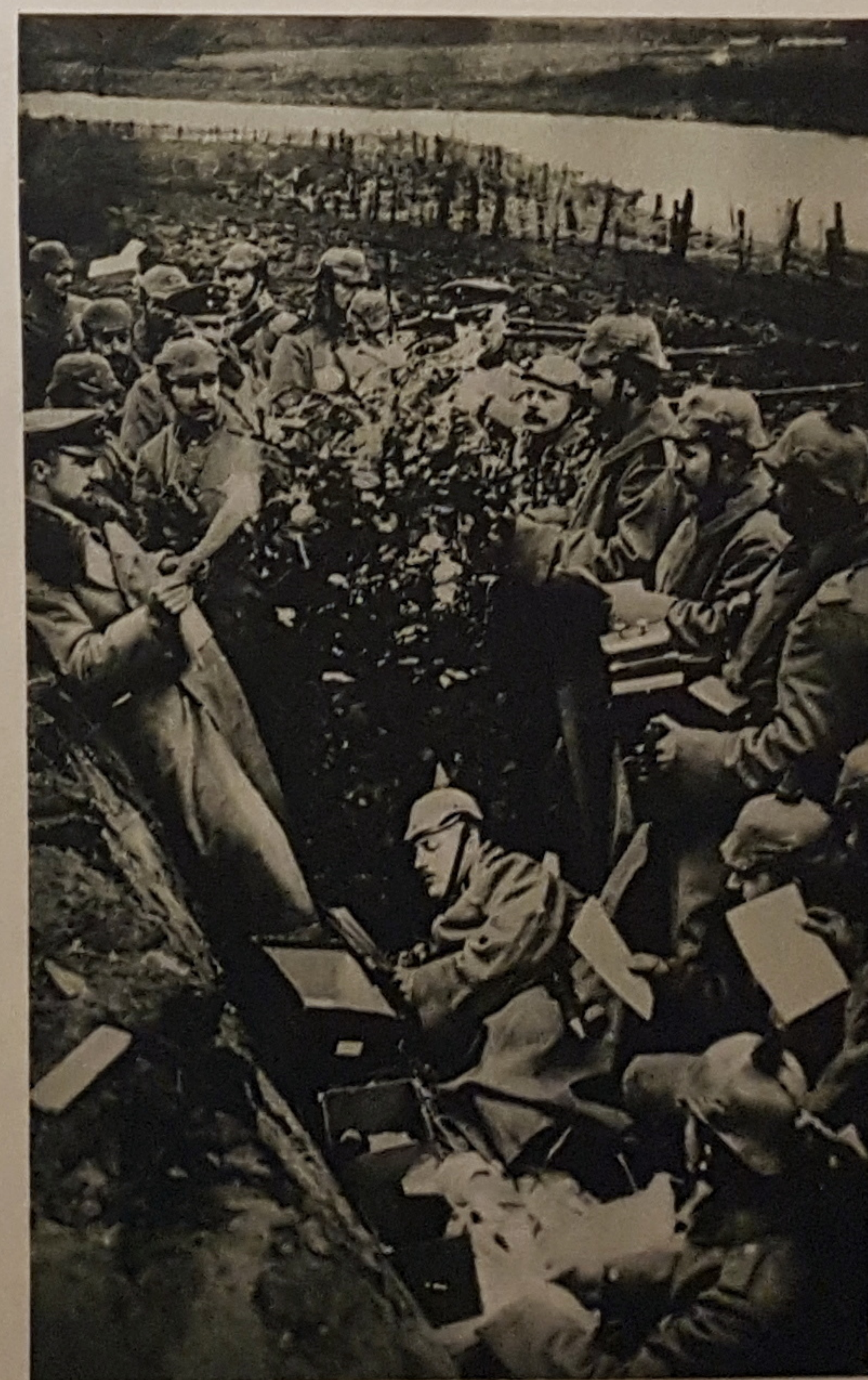
SERBIAN SOLDIERS QUENCHING THEIR THIRST AT A RUNNING STREAM



FRENCH SOLDIERS AT MASS IN THE ARGONNE FOREST



Germans Using a Captured French Aeroplane Gun
Against a French Aviator.
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



A Christmas Service in the German Trenches on the
Russian Frontier.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



A SCENE IN A VILLAGE IN EAST PRUSSIA DESTROYED BY THE RUSSIANS.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



Emir Ali Pasha, Vice President of the Turkish Parliament, in Berlin to Round Up Mohammedan Prisoners to Fight for Turkey in the "Holy War."
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



The German Ambassador in Constantinople, Freiherr von Wangenheim, Who Negotiated the Alliance Between Germany and Turkey.
(Photo © by International News Service.)



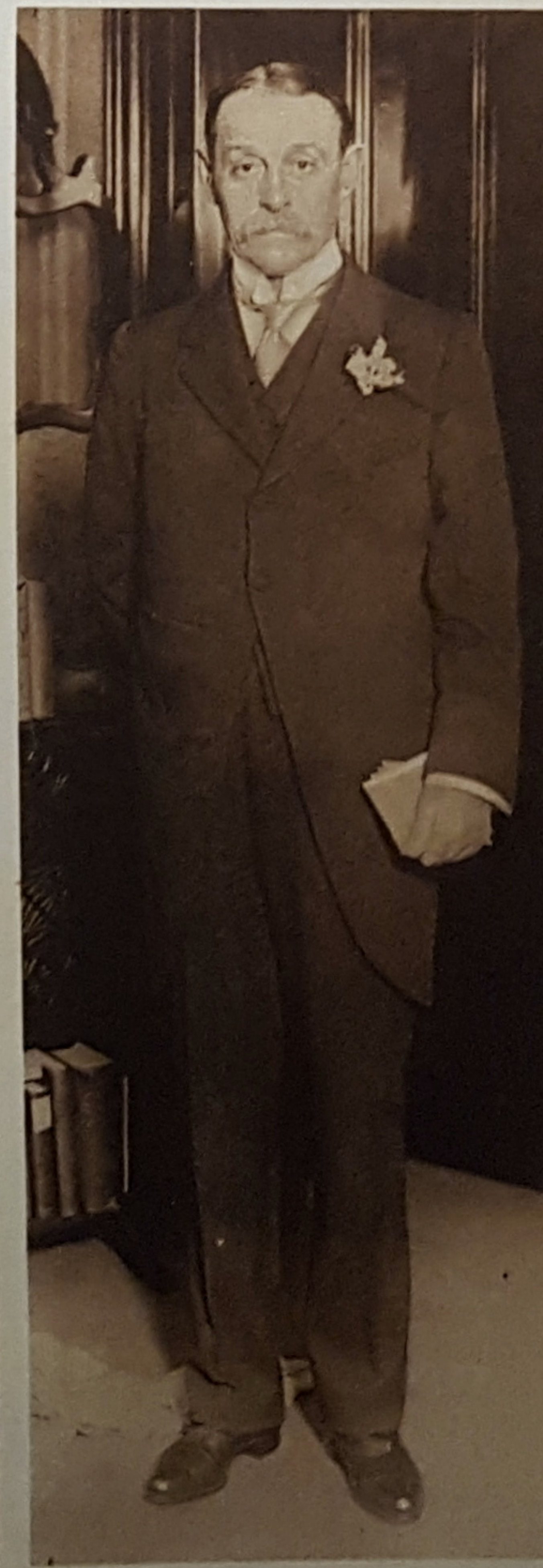
Gen. Sir Douglas Haig,
Commander of the First Army.



Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien,
Commander of the Second Army.



Gen. Sir Charles Ferguson,
Commander of the Second Army Corps.



Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter,
Commander of the Third Army.



Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle,
Commander of the Fifth Army.



Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton,
Commander of the Fourth Army.

THE BRITISH COMMANDERS OF THE NEW ARMIES AS
REORGANIZED AT THE FIRST OF THE YEAR.
(Photos © by American Press Assn.)



GERMANS BREAKING THE ICE TO PROTECT A TEMPORARY BRIDGE OVER THE ANGERAP RIVER
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



Jewish Peasants Before the Ruins of Their Home in
Chorzonico After the Flight of the Russians



German Cavalry Passing Through a French Town in
the Neighborhood of Rheims.



THE CITY THEATRE IN DIXMUDE, WHICH HAS REMAINED UNHARMED
THROUGH ALL THE TERRIFIC FIGHTING IN THIS BELGIAN CITY.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)

New York Times Current History of the European War

Joseph H. Choate,

Former Ambassador to Great Britain, writes:

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PRINCE ALEXANDER FERDINAND OF PRUSSIA,
Grandson of the Kaiser. His Father Is Prince August Wilhelm, the Kaiser's Fourth Son.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)